# WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

THE FAMOUS SOUTHERN RESORT. OFFERENCES BETWEEN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN WATERING-PLACE LIPE AND AMUSEMENTS.

ON AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNG. WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., June 7. "The White," as this watering-place is politely nown in the South, is filling up, but the acres of venue still stare rather vacantly at the long rows of unranda still stare rather vacantly at the long rows of un-tenanted cottages. The immensity of the place dwarfs a company which would lend a prosperous air to resorts company which would lend a prosperous air to resorts less generously planned. It is an advantage, of course, that there should be only one hotel; it permits a kind of

that there should be only one hotel; it permits a kind of magnificence and vastness impossible otherwise, and makes a single, direct impression. For the White Sulphur Springs Hotel is not only the sole hotel in white Sulphur Springs; it is White Sulphur Springs. It is the stillage and with its full summer population the largest village within a-hundred miles. The post and telegraph and express offices are within the graunds.

The Springs are in a hollow which looks up the easy alones of a chele of hills that strike one as rather mild for West Virginia. In a perfectly quiet, shaggressive way it is a pretty scene that meets one's gaze as the boy dips the water under the curious pillared dome with the cheap statue of Hygels on top, and one does not like it the less for the suggestion of Saratoga in the boy's apcheap statue of Hygeis on top, and one does not like it the less for the suggestion of Saratoga in the boy's apparatos, nor the fatal familiarity of the modest reminder, "Pennics for the dipper-boy, sir if" But one understands as a group of Paltimore girls with their bright, pure complexions and generous forms come down into the parilion attired in the invariable, white of Scuthern morning costume, and escorted oy an equal number of young men, that, as at Saratoga, scenery is scarcely the abject of those who "gang on pilgrimages" to the White. It is not greatly resorted to for the virtues of the waters, on the sther hand, but it is "the thing" to offer one's self up in procession after breakfast, and while I write in the middle of a desert of brown plazza, the festival or sacrifice is in of a desert of brown plazza, the festival or sacrifice is in gay progress a hundred yards below.

The value of the White to the Southron is that he meets

The value of the White to the Southron is that he meets every one he knows, and is offered the spectacle of a vast variety of personages whom he would like to know-Governors, Senators, Representatives, railway managers. These have not yet come in considerable numbers, though the names of several are on the register; but their triends and those who wish to be such are beginning to arrive, and these, with the large flow of transper trighters which commenced with the ginning to arrive, and these, with the large flow of transient visitors which commenced with the opening. June 15, and those inveterate "White" frequenters who come from summer to summer and stay the season, sufficiently reacuse the halls from desolution, and fill and brighten at least a portion of the veranda. The summer, it is complained, has not yet been warm enough to drive people to the mountains; but if one may judge from the torrid beat that compassed a certain Chesapeake and Obic train a few atterbooms since and beat in throbbing waves against the long lines of window glass, this is not likely to be long a grievance. In fact the guest population increases from day to day, and the great dining-room will presently be called into use. This is one of the numerous things about the Springs This is one of the namerous things about the Springs which tempt the statistical. It is probably the largest dining-room in use in the United States, as it is claimed to be. At least it is impossible to distinguish forms and faces at the distance of its length. It is conveniently entered from the portice by numerous doors in a way that reminds one of Niblo's Garden, and one is told that it is supplied with two kitchens and 350 waiters when in se. It is far from being a handsome room, and indeed no part of the hotel impresses the Northern eye as fine in any quality save in bigness. The structure is built plainly of wood, and its interior appointments are simple to the verge of bareness. The furniture is with-out exception plain, the chairs in the ladies' ordinary, for the present used as a dining-room, being of the rules rush-bottom kind, and the chamber floors meagrely overed with a single strip of matting. But this is chareristic of all Southern bomes, and so long as the cui e-which is more than fair—is resp-ctably maintained patrons of the house do not grumble. tis a satisfing thing to wander up and down the

broad portice at the front of the house after supper. The evening is cool—the days, which are never very arm, are always followed by mild and agreeable nights and the ladies are wrapped in their feeey mantles as they sit talking in their rich, vibrant Southern voices. The men in their wide brimmed hats, expansive shirt bosoms and square-toed boots sit chatting with them, or, bosons and square-tooc scools reas walk with them. The bains' parior, opening apon the veranda, is orilliant with evening continues. From the reading-room come occasional sounds of political discussion. A string band plays somewhere in the magnificent distance of the bard plays somewhere in the magnificent distance of the bard plays somewhere in the magnificent distance of the minumerable cottages opposite, most of warfa are enfanged and will soon be filled. It is a long which through the grounds along the gravel walks winding the carcilly kept acres of lawn, over the bringe crossing a "branch" below the spring, past the club house, among the bath-houses, and tonch by another of the half dozen times of cottages that surround the hotel; but the pleusantly assorted pairs who go down the steps talking interestedly do not apparently find it too long.

Toubtless many a planter of the old days whose trend these halls and plazzas knew twenty-live years since, alts now in the midst of less cheerful scenes; permaps even his sous do not find that they can afford the annualisation the white which their tooyhood remembers. It is the grandsons and their entities who are to manufacture cotton clein with power furnished by the stream beside which the cotton grew—if they can be profected in it—that are to rease whe plea-aut old custom. Meanwise this is the recort of twose, mostly "in trade," ben younger, in modified dress walk with them. while this is the resort of those, mostly "in trade," whom the war dealt more genety with or who have recovered from the blow; and these are numerous enough with the mercasing body of Northern visitors and the new and anumant the from the West to maintain the tradition of ancient gayery. The planter, if he should come, would probably lamest that "the White is not what it was." But to the uninstructed vision it is very well as it is. Those who are here example the least a creditable instation of euloyment and take their pleasure in a thoroughly reasonable and decorous spirit. The ambition of the true Southerner is not for the more vivid forms of amasement. He "goes in" very family for gides a nariess and liveries and village carts; comparatively little driving a done; even tenus is not played enthusiastically; there are few festial attempts of any kind beyond the regular hotel nops. The frequenters of the White find their account in driving the supplur water and outning in it, in walking the interminable paths, in the exchange of calls between contages, in occasional drives to the race track, in dancing and the arts of firtation and match-making. It has not the stir and restless energy of Northern watering-piace life; but the people who come here seem to do admirably without that.

## NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, July 4 .- The schooner yachts Notonis and Resolute and the sloop yacht Whileaway have left here on an Eastern cruise. The schooner yachts Intropia and Anna, the steam yacht Ideal, the sloop yacht Mischief and the cutt r yacht Bedouin, are at sucher in the harbor. The latter broke her bowsprit off the light-suip on Monday and is having it replaced. Farman Rogers, of Philadelphia, whose villa at Ochre Point was burned a few weeks ago, has handed his check

in acknowledgment of their services upon that occasion Mr. Rogers and family are at the Nugent cottage in

of Trinity College, is at the Aquidneck House.

A son of the late General G. K. Warren was gradua
with honors at the Rogers High School on Tuesday.

Sidn-y Woollett, the reader, and family are at the Wharton cortage on Counnett Island. A. G. Milter and wife, G. Laug, P. E. Bird and wife, F

M. Steele and A. Richny, or New-York, and F. S. Verdi, of Washington, are at the Aquidneck.

The National boliday was appropriately observed at this place. The warines, apprentice boys and "blue jackets" of the training squarem, a. d the officers from the Torpedo Station and Fort Adams, were in line. An midran was delivered by the New E. F. Clark.

a dress was delivered by the Rev. E. F. Clark. H. N. L. Count and family, of New-Rochielle, N. Y., Taomas B. Ganning and Miss Ganning, of New-York, W. D. Daiton and wife of Philadelphia, and T. Jackson and wife of Brooklyn, have arrived at the Ocean House F. D. Carley, of Louisville, has arrived at the Fay

F. D. Carrey, of Lowerton Street, and the Cross cottage in Ayrault. St. W. York, has rented Red Cross cottage, owned by James M. Drake, of New-York. J. E. David, w. A. Davis, H. E. Wilsson, V. M. Bowen, D. R. Osgood, and N. B. B. Sneckner, of New-York, R. L. Wen-sky and wife, of Brooklyn, and Lioutrant W. McCarty Lattic, U. S. N., are at the Perry House. General alerenta head, of Paris, is occupying the last-named

McCarty Little, U. S. N.. are at the Perry House. General alercoita Read, of Paris, is occupying the last-named gentleman's cottage.

The fox-names will begin on July 30. The hounds will be sumen by F. Gray Griswold, of Now-York, who is an exper.

Dr. Eschus and family, of Baltimore, are at the Hazard cottage in Kay-st.

J. D. Guno., of New-York, has arrived and rented the Terrili cottage in Kay-st.

MTR. C. A. Comstock and family and E. Spencer Berden, of Fall River, have arrived at the Barker cottage at Paranle.

Mrs. William Astor and family have arrived for the

## A QUIET DAY AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 4.—At the daily Union Frayer Meeting this morning the Rev. Dr. John P. Newman, of the Madison Avenue Congrega-tional Church, of New-York, made a patriotic address monal Church, of New-York, made a patriotic address appropriate to Independence Day. Had the place been often than a house of worship old-fashioned Pourth of July applause would have echoed through the lecture-room of the Broadway Presbyterian Church. He also spoke of intemperance and other evils to which the country is subject, the theme of the meeting being "The Wes of Strong Drink." Chapiain McCabe presided and, besides making an address, saing patriotic songs. There was a large number cliadies and sensitions in the Roy. Dr.

Oliver Crape, of Morristow n, will conduct the meeting

Mrs. James A. Garfield, of Cleveland, has rived and is a guest of the family of James Mason. Mrs. Garfield's sons will soon join her here and, it is understood, they will summer in Saratoga Springs.

The hot wave from the West reached here to-day.

Cool plazzas and shady retreats were eagerly sought and Cool plazzas and shady retreats were eagers sough and the buxr of fans was heard everywhere. The weather has been in a pecular londition for the past fifty hours and late has night and early this morning the almost continuous rumbling of thunder and vivid flashes of continuous rumbiling of thunder and training in the northwest plainly indicated the rage of the elements in the Adirondacks. The telegraph line inning from here into that region were seriously feeted and for several bours they could not be oper ated successfully from this point. A severe wind and rain storm raged for an hour this afternoon, and the Congress Park celebration was postponed until to mor-row night. This caused great disappointment to a large number of persons who had come from adjoining towns The first revides who had come from adjoining towns.

The first revides party of the season will be given at
the Grand Union Hotel on or about July 16, the exact
date not having yet been determined apon.

Mrs. Caryl, wife of J. H. Caryl, of New-York City,
gayes disper this afternoon at the old Madame Jumel
Mangion, in firegulars.

Mrs. Caryl, wife et J. A. and the old Madame Jumel mansion, in Croular-st.

Thomas Doolady, are about twenty years, caught his foot in a Delaware and Hudson railroad freg and before he could extricate it he was struck by one of the fast trains and the limb crushed. The accident occurred early this afternoon and it is feared the young man may die. He was comployed in the railroad yard.

E. A. Conie, Jr., has decided formally to open his "Saratoga Galary of Fine Arts" to-morrow.

Most of the places of business here have been closed the greater pocuon of the day in observance of the anilversary. Citizens and guests have given themselves up to the quiet enjoyment of the day. At the hotels the special bills of fare acknowledged the Fourth of July, and at Mori's Lake House were gather the several dinner parties in annual remain. On Mount McGregor were assembled numerous gatherings.

#### LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. THE TRIBUNE'S FLOUR REPORTS.

THE TRIBUNE'S FLOUR REPORTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: We have been in the wholesale trade in this city for twenty-five years, and have been constant readers of your paper all this time, and in the main consider your reports of the markets very correct. But for the past two months your paper has quoted flour "oull," or "lower" or "nominal," and most of this time stated that flour in the New-York market was 10, 15 and

25 cents lower. Now, take the number of days 'ogether that your que tations average 15 cents off, and it would amount least \$6 per barrel, whereas the actual decline in flour for the past two months is not over 50 cents per barrel on best Paten: Minnesotas, 75 cents on low or baker's grades; and the prices for the past two or three weeks grades; and the prices for the past two or three weeks for the best grades of St. Louis flour have steadily advanced. We do not wish to find fault, but simply to state that the aggregate of the decides you have published are far from the actual value of the stuff, which makes very unreliable reading.

We often wooder where your reporter obtains his urgues. We have no axe te grind, to heavy stock on hand, and never speculate in wheat, lard, flour, or anything else, and therefore hope you will elarnably accept the criticism of your friends and old subscribers, YALE & BRYAN.

New Haren, Conn., June 26, 1883. [If our friends will examine the figures again, we trust they will find it is not THE TRIBUNE which has been inaccurate, and in fact feel confident that they will wish to write us another letter, withdrawing their statement and complimenting us on the accuracy of ours. We give b-low, carefully made up from the files of THE TRIBUNE, the flour quotations and variations in the market for the months of May and June, 1883. To this we append a table of the average advances and declines reported for the same period, with the date of each. It will be seen that the average advances amount to 60 cents, and the average decimes to \$2.05, leaving a total decline of \$1 45 reported in this period, as against

the \$6 per barrel which our friends attribute to us. Whenever a complaint of this sort is made by responsible parties, it is always investigated, and we are glad to say that every previous investigation, like the present one, confirmed the well established reputation of THE TRIBUNE'S market reports as at least the equal in accuracy and comprehensiveness of any published in the country, fully warranted the wide acceptance they have

attained as the standard .- Ed ]

Flour quotations and v		market for May
and June, 1883:	May 31.	June 30
No. 2		\$2 40 2 83 65
saperfine	38 9 4 25	3 40 9 4 00
Low Grade Extra	4 15@ 4 30	3 90 9 4 25
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Manesota	4.15% 8.00	3 90 @ 7 25
Common to Choice Extra		
Common to Choice Exit	A 150 705	3 90# 6 75
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Man 2 Man May	54. 1 Tell	Jun * 8. 15c.
May 4. De	12, 100,	June 12, 10c.
May 26, 5e May	16. 10c	June 14, 10c.
May 29, 10e	17 100	June 19, 15c.
May 30, 10e May	19 15c	June 20, 25c.
June 10, 10c	21 100	June 26, 15c
Julie 10, 100	e 5, 10c	Jane 29, 10c.
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Total. 60c.		Total \$2.05
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# To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I have some twenty-four or twenty-five noies, issued by the Old Continental Congress, sometim called Continental money. They are of various denomnations-five, sex, twenty, fifty, and four of a less de nations—five, ex., twenty, fifty, and four of a less de nomination than one dollar. They are genuius; they originally belonged to Colonel Peter Vroman, of Scholarie, my mother's granufather. He left quite a large number of them, but they have been given away. The Government refused to redeem them, and of course they were a total loss to him. Would they be worth anything at present as relies to remind us of the Revolutionary period! They are in good condition—not souled. Very respect hilly.

Aronspille, Huntgomery Co., N. F., June 26, 1883.

[There is a large amount of Continental money in existence and the dealers are pretty well supplied There were eleven assues from May 10, 1775, to June 14, 1789. The issue of April 11, 1778. dated at Yorktown, Va., is rare, and as high as \$5 has been paid for perfect specimens. The market price now is from \$1 to \$3 each. If a number of bills were offered the price would be reduced. The bills of other issues are usually bought by dealers at 5 cents each and sold in sets of eight for a dollar. No dealer would make a higher price on notes until he had seen them. There are, besides the bills issued by the Continental Congress, State issues. Of these only those issued by Vermont are of any peculiar rarity or great value. The demand for either kind is small, and a large dealer says that he would not give more than \$10 for a bill guarantee as unique under a heavy penalty. The denomination of the bill does not influence its selling price. -Ed.]

## COMBATING THE COBDEN CLUB.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I have read with interest the editorial and the letter of Professor Hamin, in last week's Tribune, in regard to the work of the Cobden Club. 1 am sure that Professor Hamin does not over-estimate the amount and character of the work of that club Through the Democratic party, it is annually flooding the Western States with Free Trade literature, and especially is this true of the campaign years. Among other dangerous works, they circulated Mongredien's, in 1880, throughout the entire West. But probably the most effective work they do is done in our high school and colleges. Professor flamlin barely alludes to it in calling attention to the fact that they award medals to nose students who write good essays in favor of Prec Trade. Our Protectionist associations may take a bini here. The belief in and advocacy of Free Trade principles is thus made profitable and honorable. Not only this, but many writers on political economy have been brought under this powerful influence, so that there are few high schools and colleges in our land where Free Trade is not taught by Free Trade professors from Free Trade so that the great majority of college students return to their homes full of the Free Trade doctrine, to teach it to others or uniearn the errors they have been taught. I know of many instances of both classes, and have helped a number to the right path. It is high time that a warning or which had been dead to the right path. It is high time that a warning or which was a sounded to our colleges. They must be given to understand that not only reason, but patriotism, requires the teaching in their halls of the doctrine of Protection to American labor and capital, and they must be made to realize that a doctrine suitable for the ideal man Is not necessarily the one for the practical man, laborer and capitalist of to-day. There is no salety for us until our educated men are teaching and being taught the advantages and necessities of Protection to this country. Let us now meet the Cobden Clab where they have hitherto hald almost undisputed domain—in the high school and the college.

I write you in the hope that the foremost Protectionies the received for the present of the search brought under this powerful influence, so that there are

the college.

I write you in the hope that the foremost Protectionis paper in the world may be thus encouraged to take the lead in this movement.

L. T. MICHENER.

Shelbyelle, Ind., June 15, 1883.

A Case of Mistaken Identity.—Old gen-tleman (returning from easy feativity); "Pleasher-n, where 'ah Mahr'r Brown itye." Constable (recognizing him); "Why, dear me, sir, you are Mr. Brown!" Mr. B.: "Aw right, Bu'-where de I live!"—(Punch.

## HOTTEST DAY OF THE SEASON.

A RECORD OF 95° IN BROADWAY. FIVE DEGREES LESS REGISTERED ON THE EQUITABLE

Only that small number of even-tempered persons who sat with loosened garments in south windows in the top stories of down-town buildings and permitted the fresh southerly breeze to skirmish through their hair and down their open neck-bands realized that there was anything poetical about vesterday's sunshine. To the rest of the million the day was filled with dull, enervating, prosaic heat. Pedestrians making their way to the starting places of a score of excursions moved in sluggist streams. The sunny sides of the streets were all deserted, and between the time of the first departures and the first returns, near nightfall, there were comparatively few people to be seen such as were called into activity by business car ried wobegone expressions on their parboiled coun tenances and seemed to be asking nothing so much at to be permitted to crawl off into some lenely place and die. Close-pored, dark-skinned people walked feeling around as though hot, dry flames filled their bodies and threatened to burst out of their eyes and ears every moment, while open-pored, fair-skinned persons mopped their brows with dripping handkerchiefs and dreaded lest they should quite melt and run away in cooling streams.

A COOLING BREEZE There was only one feature that made the day tolerable, and that was the breeze. A fresh breeze that veered at intervals from south to southwest and back again, blew without interruption from morning till night, and wafted benedictions to such as could sit in the shade and receive them. Few persons cared to look up at the sky, for at the zenith and far down toward the horizon it reflected downward the fierce glare of the sun untempered by a single cloud. Only along the horizon were there any fleecy curtains-a few, fleeting cirro stratus clouds, that thickened and banked as night came on until they grew dense

stratus clouds, that thickened and banked as night came on until they grew dense and dark and furnished a picturesque background to the myriads of parti-colored firefiles that crossed them in thousands of lines of light. Then they were a grateful sight, for they were surcharged with electricity and promised soon to drop showers upon the parched streets and avenues of the city.

It was unqualifiedly a hot day, and one proof of its superlative hotness consisted in the fact that everybody was privileged to make the steerotyped remarks concerning the weather without challenge. The Fulton-st. sign displaying a noose, dagger, pistol and can of dynamite lavelled, "For the man who says it's hot," was a heliow mockery. Nobody hid energy enough to resent any statement; Joe Millers of the palgeozoic age were tood with impunity. People suffered rebuffs and disappointments with no other protest than a sigh. Thirsty men turned the Post Office corner with an expectant look towards the water tank placed there by the Moderation Society, and when they found it any and the fancets protected by wire screens, they walked desperately into the drug-stores after sodawater, patronized the street lemonade men, or drank the water from the neighboring hydrant by placing their mouths to the running stream. There was no cup or dipper or drinking vessel there and the Business Men's Society thought it needless to encourage moderation on a day when moderation in most things, at least, was a universal rule.

RECORD OF THE THERMOMETER.

RECORD OF THE THERMOMETER. The mercury in the thermometers reached the high-water mark of the season at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Hudnut's ambitions and accommodating instrument, which has a fellow-feeling for the me walking along the heated pavement near it, regis walking along the heated pavement near it, registered 95° at that hour, while the screen tube on top of the Equitable Bailding registered only 90°. The difference of 5° shows the difference between the actual temperature of the atmosphere and the temperature of the lower stratum of air raised by the heat reflected from the suprounding brick, fron and stone. As it is in this superheated atmosphere that poor mortals move and have their being, there is a strong sympathy with the most aspiring thermometer. According to Hudani's record the day began at 3 a. m. with a record of 73°, or 2° higher than the record of the corresponding hour of the previous day. The figures for the remainder of the day were as follows: 6 a m. 73°; 9 a. m. 79°; 12 m., 88°; 3:30 p. m., 95°; 6 p. m., 91°. The exposed thermometer of the United Stales signal Service officer registered 73° at 7 a. m., 84° at 11 a. m. and 90° at 3 p. m. The wind varied in velocity from six to twelve miles per hour. After 3 o'clock the wind continued to freshen more and more, the mercury began slowly to recede, and the laje evening was comfortable. The hottest city in the country, according to the reports of the Signal Service, was Boston, where the official record placed the maximum mercury at 96°; 81. Louis came next with a maximum record of 95°. At Albany the mercury reached 92°, at Chicago 90°, Cleveland 92°, Detroit 87°, Knoxville 87°, 81. Vincent, Minn., 93°, and Marqueste 93°. The coolest place was Easiport, Me., the place where the sun is wound up in this country. There the languid mercury crept only to 67°. tered 95° at that hour, while the serene tube on

FEW SUNSTROKES.

In spite of the high temperature only one case of was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and no cases were reported at the Chambers Street Hospital. The superintendent of the Chambers Street Hospital said the unusual heat was not sufficient to cause sunstroke, but if it continued for a few days there would be many cases. September is said to be the most dangerous month, on account of the exhaustion which most people experience during the latter weeks of the heated term. The sunstrokes reported by the police were as follows:

MARTIN, ROSEA, age thirty-five, a widow who has not not and coald refer to no friends, was taken to Bellevue Hospital suffering from prostration.

NICHOLSON, ALEXANDER, age sixty-nine, no home, was overcome by the near at Sixty-ninen st. and Avenue.

A. He was sent to the Presbylerian Hospital.

LYNCH, THOMAS was inverseed at No. 501, Pear Thirty.

LYNCH, THOMAS, was overcome at No. 531 East Thirty third-st. and was carried to Roosevelt Hospital.

INTENSE HEAT IN BOSTON. Boston, Mass., July 4.—Rufus P. Marsh City Superintendent of Hacks and Trucks, was sunstruct to-day and died in the evening. Five policemen were also overcome by the heat.

## MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 5-1 a. m. - Local rains are reported from the Southern States, the Ohio Valley the Lake Region and New-England, with southeast t southwest winds. Fair weather continues in the Middle Atlantic States, with southerly winds. The tempera ture as remained about stationary on the Atlantic Coast. and in the Southern States. It has failen slightly in th Lower Lake region, Ohio and Upper Mississipp

For New-England, Middle and South Atlantic States, local rains and partiy cloudy weather, south and west winds, slight changes in temperature, stationary of lower barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley partly cloudy weather and local rains, southeast to southwest winds, no change in temperature, stationary or lower barometer.



or disgram snows the merometricus variations in this city by cent fur in thes. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 5th harm preceding midnight. The regular white line represents the accidation by the mescary during those hours. The broken and obtaining the variations in temperature, as ignificantly have hours with the thermometer as the cut's Pharmacy, 116 Broadway.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, July 5-1 a. m .- During the clea weather of yesterday the changes in the baroneter were afight. The temperature ranged between 73° and 95°, the average (824°) being 155° higher than on the corresponding day last year and 3° higher than on the corresponding day last year and 3° higher than on Tuesday.

Clear and partly cloudy weather, with slightly lower temperatures and chances of a shower in the afternoon may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

## TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

The steamship Aurania, of the Cunard Line The steamship Aurania, of the Cunard Line, arrived yesterday with 122 cabin, 25 intermediate and 322 steerage passengers. Among the firsteins travellers were Lieutonant Bell, of the Royal Navy; B. L. Auderson, Edward Armstrong, the Misses Bardwell, W. O. Bartholomew, Wynyard Belihouse, F. Bergner, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Brunton, Mr. and Mrs. Birks Cornforth, F. T. Chase, D. T. Colquboun, J. B. Cramer, H. R. Curtis, W. H. Devins, Captain Thomas Felkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Field, Dr. and Mrs. M. F. Gavin, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hanceck, Archibaid Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Irwin, Robert Malthy, W. R. MoArtinur, George McMickan, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Meadoweroft, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Moote, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Price, Euserson Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Riordan, Mr. and Mrs. W. Sturdovant, and Dr. Wallace Wood. The passengers arriving on the steamer Abyssinia, of the Guion Line, pesterday, included R. R. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Harvey, Captain N. Hall, J. H. Wetmore, Mr. Younghusband, Mr.

and Mrs. W. H. Thyer, William Coutts, J. Irving and J. E. Crotty.

The steamer Leasing brought among her many her. The steamer Lessing brought among her passengers yesterday L. Kessier, of New-York, and A. James, of Aspinwall.

### OBITUAKY.

BISHOP WILLIAM PINKNEY.

BALTIMORE, July 4 .- Bishop William Pinkey, LL. D., of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Maryand, died at 7 o'clock this morning at the rectory

Cockeysville, Baltimore County. He was on one of his usual visits to the churches of his diocese, and retired apparently in his usual health last night. At an early hour this morning he was heard calling a servant, who went to his room, received an order for medicine and left to obtain it. Returning soon after he found Bishop Pinkney lying on the floor dead. He was seventy-four years of age.

Rishon Pinkney was born at Annapolis and was grad uated from St. Joun's Coilege, Annapolis. He was at New-York. His first pastorate was at Biadensburg, and his next at the Ascension Caurch, Washington. He was married at Bladensburg to a daughter of B. O. Lowndes. Bishop Pinkney was consecrated as assistant bishop of Maryland on October 6, 1870, and since the death of of Maryland on October 6, 1870, and since the death of Bishop W. R. Whittingham, in 1879, he had been hishop of the diocese. For many years he had his home at Bladensburg, near Washington. Dr. Pinkney, both as assistant bishop and bishop, devoted himself closely to the welfare of his diocese, and was held in high esteem by the recoile of his State.

Mrs. Pinkney died in July, 1880, leaving no children. Bishop Pinkney was always greatly interested in the colored race and was instrumental in naving a separate church for colored people established in Washington. Ho wrote a number of hymns which have been in use.

#### RISHOP JOHN MCMULLEN.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 4.-Bishop John 4 o'clock this morning, after an illness of more than a year's duration. His aliment was a cancerous affection of the stomach. He was consecrated in the Church of the Holy Name, Chicago, on August 25, 1881, and arrived in Davenport a few days thereafter. In six months he had visited every parish in his diocese, and together with exposure, aggravated his disease, con pelling him to desist. He visited California in the winter pelling him to deast. He visited California in the winter but found no relief. He was greatly beloved by his people here and much respected by the entire Protestant community. To the last moment he was sensible, and he conversed with priests around him until a few minutes hefore he died. The funeral services will be held next Frida; morning, when Histop Spankling, of Peoria, will preach the discourse. Bishop McMailen left directions that he should be interred at Davenport.

#### A WASHINGTON HEIGHTS CLUB DINNER.

The Washington Heights Century Club, dined last night at the Mount St. Vincent Hotel in West One hundrod-and-forty-seventh-st., and celebrated with speeches, and many potations, the 107th aaniversary of the Declaration of Independence. There were forty persons who dined with the club, the president of the organization, H. B. Perkins, presiding. The dhaing-room was decorated with flags and cut flowers. After an address by Mr. Perkins, Theodore Sutro read the Declaration of Independence. Toasts were responded to by Assistant District Attorney John R. Fellows, General George W. Palmer, E. F. Hait, S. G. Jelliffe and John B. Haskus, Angony those present, were General R. F. rainer, E. F. Haif, S. G. Jellille and John B. Haskins. Among those present were, General H. E. Tremain, C. B. Morris, I. L. Peet, James Knox, Dr. J. O. Bronson, Judges Henry McGowan and Van Hoesen, Gilbert R. Hawes, Molineaux Bell, Colonel W. R. Farrell and David Baker.

THE PRESIDENT SPENDS A QUIET DAY. After the presentation of diplomas and medals to the graduates of the Virginia Military Institute, the President passed a comparatively quiet day and evening. In the afternoon he visited his dentist and later he made a few calls on friends. He re-turned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel early in the even-ing and received a few visitors.

#### A REPLY TO W. A. COOK'S DENIAL, GENERAL GARFIELD'S DISSATISFACTION WITH HIM

, REASSERTED.

WASHINGTON, July 4 .- According to a statement by General Boynton, who personally conferred with General Garfield, he had certain well-defined purposes in regard to the prosecution of officers and other who had been charged with defrauding the Government. General Boynton, in a dispatch to the paper for which he corresponts, says: "Mr. William A. Cook, in a pub iished interview, denies the accuracy of late statements in these dispatches, to the effect that President Garfield did not know him personally at the time he was appointed; that he was disgusted with his appointment when Cook's character and standing were made known to him; that the President at first intended to remove him; that he was both surprised and disgusted with Cook's opening move to give himself prominence by rising in court and asking to have his letter of appointment spread on the records, and lastly, that Cook's retenden was largely owing to the suppose that cook's retenden was largely owing to the supposed relation of his firm to a corps of detectives of whose services it was important to deprive the defence. These specific statements Mr. Cook variously characterizes as absurd, impossible and without truthful foundation.

Nevertheless they are each and every one of them true. Nevertheless they are each and every successful of the fact that the I guage used by no means reflects the emphatic character President Garfield's conversation on the subjection on the subjection of the subject

on June 2, 1881."

After going over in detail the circumstances which led General Garfield to question the fitness of Cook's appositionent, a:d finally to decide upon the revocation of his appointment, General Boynton continues: "That afternoon he (the President) left for Fortress Monroe, and the understanding was that upon his return this should be done. The President returned on June 7. The Attorney-General had left on the 6th to be absent through the week. The President though the sto await this return before acting, and when he arrived it was decided that, in view of all that had been said in the press, the appointments could not well be revoked without an apparent condemnation of the Attorney-General and the further risk of giving color to a charge then presistently repeated that the Administration was not in earnest. And so Mr. Cook remained.

At the first it had been urged upon the President as a reason for dropping Cook that experience with him justified the fear that after he had become fully acquainted with the Government case he would leave it, and that the other side would lose nothing by his move. Later Cook did leave, and the connection of his partner with the defence became one of the scandals of the case.

## THE BARTHOLDI STATUE.

DIFFICULTIES IN EXCAVATING FOR THE FOUNDA-TION.

The public has no conception of the difficulties which the unlucky contractor for the excavations on Bedloe's Island is encountering. There are two sally, ports in the forc, but of these only one is practicable for agons, se that there is delay in the removal of the excavated substances. This difficulty, however, is but a flea-bite to those caused by the substances themselves. The two shafts sunk by General Stone before the work of demolition was begun showed pure sand for sixteen feet, and then mud and gravel. These shafts gave no sign of the fact that nearly two-thirds of the area required to be excavated are occupied by subterranean structures of the most solid character. These comprise a cistern probably sixty feet in length and of considera cistern probably sixty feet in length and of considerable breadth, a large and strong sewer constructed of great size to carry off possible overflows from the cisters in case of a succession of heavy rain sterms, and five bomb-proof buildings which have been utilized for coal cellars, though it is hardly possible that they were originally intended for that purpose. They may perhaps have been devised for the storage of provisions in case of siege or the cutting off of communication with the main land. They are of hig blocks of sione lined with brick and vaulted, the stone being the red sandstone so common on the island of Manhattan and commonly. called prown stone.

Mr. Chenowith, the contractor, is in despair. He too

called brown stone.

Mr. Chenowith, the contractor, is in despoir. He took the contract for 20 cents a cable yard, believing that with the exception of the elatern there would be nothing to remove save the sand shown by the chafts sunk by deneral Stone. The work is costing him \$1.25 per cuoic yard, so that he expects to be a large loser unless General Stone appeals to the committee in his behalf.

If the work is to be hastened explosives must be used to shatter the old clatern. The question of time may become a matter of some importance. For the committee has received a letter from Henri Martin, one of the vice-presidents of the French committee, begging that if possible some recognition may be taken of the contential nonversary of the treaty of Versailles, September 3, 1783, by which Great Britain surrendered all chains to the United States forever. Mr. Butler told a Tribuna reporter that something would be done, and that he hoped they might be able even to lay the corner-stone of the pedestal. Meanwalle, General Stone has his own perplexities. He is studying the question of the foundation, and though he refuses to make a statement it is foundation will have to bear, he must 'clither descend to bed-rock with his excavations, or he must slink piles down to rock and case them with concrete, or sink lion, evinders filled inside with concrete in the mannor-in which bridges are sometimes built. As soon as the outroot has finished his excavations he will begin a series of borings. It is now thought that the estimates given to the committee of the probable cost of the undertaking are much too low.

## THE JEFFERSON MONUMENT SOCIETY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The Pennsylvania Branch of the Jefferson National Monument Association was organized to-day in Independence Hall by Judge Thomas W. Burtley and E. B. Hay, of Washington, D. C., president and secretary of the Board of Incorporatora. An address was delivered by Judge Bartley. Governor Pattison was chosen president for the chaulug year.

ESCAPING FROM THE HEAT.

A FINE DAY AT CONEY ISLAND. THE HEARTS OF LANDLORDS MADE GLAD-RECEN ARRIVALS.

A splendid day made the hearts of Coney Island landlords giad yesterday. They had prepare for a great rush of visitors, but saddened by man wet, cool days during the season, they feared that the Fourth might be only a repetition of former disappoint Fourth might be only a repetition of former disappointments. The temperature which their thermometers indicated in the early hours of the day and the clear sky reassured them, and although the travel was small until the middle of the afternoon, nothing could shake their confidence. Before the day closed their fondest hopes were realized. It was the hottest day of the season, the thermometer registering 78° in the morning and 75° in the afternoon. The wind blew in from the sea, but it was hardly sufficient to temper the sun'srays until long after midday. It was heard owner with the honoring tide and swent across gathered power with the incoming tide and swept across the beach sud sands with refreshing coolness. It tempted fair visitors at the hotels to forsake the seclusion of their rooms and the shaded balconies for a plunge in the surf or a walk on the beach. The visitors for the day who had been sweltering in the fervid heat turned their faces seaward with a gasp of relief.

The great tide of travel was at its height shortly often the middle of the afternoon. Trains and boats poured full loads into the hotels and piers. In a few hours the number of visitors had more than doubled, and pleasant seats anywhere were a thing of the past. Everywhere there was a good-natured crowd bent on enjoying itself to its ulmost.

During the afternoon the disabled steamship Aurania was discovered on the hazy horizon slowly creeping toward her harbor. By aid of marine glasses she was made out without difficulty.

Among the recent divisis at the hotels are the following:

Manhattan Beach—John F. Smyth, Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, George W. Quintard and families. Dr. H. Marion Sims, S. S. Cox, and H. Hamilton, George W. Quintard and Introduced by Dr. H. Marion Sims, S. S. Cox, and wife, Peter Mario, C. B. Hoffman, Charles P. Frosby and wife, New-York, and Mrs. General Blake, of Wassington. Washington.

Oriental—Secretary Folger, State Senator Pierce, W. C. Kingsley and family, Harvey Kennedy and family, Judge Bixby, H. L. Horron and family, Lucius Tuckerman and family, W. G. Coyle and family of New-Oricaus, and Mr. and Mrs. Coumont of Paris.

GREAT CROWDS AT ROCKAWAY BEACH. AND QUIET ENJOYMENT-THE SAIL HOME.

Yesterday was a great day for Rockaway Yesterday was a great day for Rockaway Beach—if the greatest of days at such places is to be measured by the multitude of visitors that flock to it. Placing—entire—reliance—upon the statements of railroad and steamboat men and hotel proprietors, it may safely be said that there never was a larger attendance of visitors in a single day upon Rockaway Beach. The lowest estimate was 50,000. As a basis of estimate an agent of the Long Island Railroad said that the company had run thirty-five trains, of from eight to twelve cars, each way during the day, the last one leaving the beach at 10 o'clock last evening. Every train going down in the morning was filled and the same was true of those spturning in was filled and the same was true of those zeturning in the afternoon. The Knickerbocker Steamboat Company was unable to accommodate all who wished to go down by their three steamboats, the Columbia, Grand Re-It was one of the best of days for enjoyment upon the

beach. The number of bathers was large. It was stated at the Seaside Hotel, which has many bathing houses both for still-water and for surf bathing, that they had provided suits for more than 4,000 bathers during the day. The capacity of the smaller bathing houses was also put to the test. The was also put to the test. The surf was excellent. Toward evening, indeed was also put to the test. The surf was excellent. Toward evening, indeed, it was so heavy that only the boldest and strongest bathers centured out to the further life-lines. The iron pier had few visitors, despite the alluring signs promising fine fishing at the end and other advantages. Curiosity led thousands over to the great, ille, bankrupt hotel, but there was little to satisfy them for the trouble beyond getting an idea of the vastness of the structure. An especially noteworthy circumstance was the quietness with which the day passed. It was not so very long sign that persons of quiet disposition were deterred from visiting this resent by the certainty that every stemmer would carry some intoxicated rufflans bent on creating a disturbance, and that they would make their presence unpleasantly felt on all parts of the beach. There was little or nothing of this yesterday. Much beer was sold both on the steamboats and on the beach, but apparently very little liquor, and an intoxicated person was a rare sight. The Columbia on her last return trip carried so heavy a cargo of passengers that many persons feared that she was overloaded. But there was no disturbance and no noise more annoying than the singing of familiar Scotch and English song upon the after deck, led by a passenger with a heavy baritone voice. A pretty sight was afforded as the steamer passed Coney Island, where the beright fireworks that were glowing from one end of the beach to the other were outdone by the gleam of "summer lightning" that continually lit up the dark clouds in the northwestern sky.

### A PLEASANT RESORT AT GLEN ISLAND. FOURTEEN TRIPS FROM NEW-YORK-COOL BREEZES

AND GENERAL MERRY-MAKING. Fourteen trips from New-York to Glen Island were made yesterday by seven boats of John H. Starin's fleet. The day was fine, and refreshing breezes prevailed on the Sound. The first boat from New-York arrived at Glen Island at a quarter past 10 in the morning and was densely packed with well-dressed, orderly people. Each successive boat brought yet greater crowds, and it was estimated that there were not less than 18,000 visi on the rock at the base of the Chinese pageda was fired thirteen times at daybreak, an equal number of times at midday, and again on the departure of the last boat. A single salute was also fired on the arrival of each boat. In the large luncheon hall adjoining the picnic grounds Grafulla's Band was stationed.

It was curious to study the tastes and disposition of the pleasure seekers by observing their movements. Some lingered to admire the view of the Sound, while others made hot haste to the bowing alleys, billiard hall or rifle range. A well-ordered claim-bake at the clab house restaurant attracted a large number of hungry men and women. Little Germany did not belle its name, and from that part of the island the English language was temporarily exiled. Although nearly every performance of Grafulia's Band was applauded, exceptionally effusive demonstrations were called forth by the National airs, "Star Spangled Banner," "Hall Columbia," and "Red, White and Blue," which in deference to the plaudits of the multitude were many times repeated. The island seemed to offer attractions for all sorts and conditions of people.

## CROWDED BOATS TO FORT LEE.

Boats ran to Fort Lee every hour through out the morning yesterday and every half hour during the afternoon, and among them they carried out about twelve thousand people. The mid-day boats going up were all as crowded as they could be, and it was almost hotter on board than in the city. Coming down the breeze made it cooler, and the people on the inter boats were as uproarous and high-apirited as the space would permit. All day long the billiard-rooms were busy, and at the drinking bars and restaurants the waiters had their hands full. In spite of the heat dancing was in full swing in the pavillon from 2 o'clock till 10, and the grassy slope up to the fort was covered during the whole afternoon with pleule parties, groups of men and women lying idly to the shade, laurhing and smok log, and bands of enlidren romping and tumbling about

CENTRAL PARK AND HIGH BRIDGE. HOW THOUSANDS OF NEW-YORKERS FOUND RES AND RECREATION. "Let's go out to the Park" was the propo

sition acted upon by thousands of people yesterday, and they were probably as sensible as those who crowded the excursion steamers bound for more distant points. jects, natural and artistic, to attract the youthful eye, the Park is one of the favorite places to take children to. The fathers and mothers and children who crowded the car lines running to the Park wore a careless air, in theinclean clothes, and felt pretty aire of getting home in pretty good season without the accidents incident to in pretty good season without the accidents incident to other excarsions. Street cars do not often blow out a botler tube or come into collision. There were cool and warm spots in the Park. Where the shade was thick, and yet the breeze could get in, there one could "loaf and invite his sent," and the soul would accept the invitation. But where the air stagnated and the sun had its own relentless way it was a broiling place for man, beast and nature. The polar bear at the menagerie has a polite way of touching his paw to his head when people approach his care. It may be that he has a headache and way of touching his paw to his head when people approach his eage. It may be that he has a headache and wants to apply some water, but it looks courteous, all the same. A crowd watched with envy the enjoyment of a young bear tied on the grass and undergoing a shower bath from an attendant. The giraffe's long suff logs give him the appearance of a dude. His neck is so short, or else his collar is so stiff, that he has to spread his fore legs wide spars in order to graze, when he looks like a young man in tight trouvers picking up a lady's glove. The sacred ox was heard remarking to the camel that the weather seemed like old times, when the polar hear growled that they were a set of indolent, aggravating Orientals whom he would like to have alone on an leaded a minute. A lunatic came to the police station in the Park yesterday and wanted to borrow a revolver, saying he was a French general and wanted to take command of his army outside. He was and to Bellovus. The weather was too hot for the Central Park meteorologists and thay fied early in the day to their homes by the Hudson. The only creatures that did not mind the heat, apparently, were the menkeys. They awang by their talls, boxed each other and raced around. Trees and grass are looking unusually fine for this time of year. Many a pretty bit of lawn or water, with wandering parties or gliding boats, refreshed the eye, while in the sectuation of the Ramble the peaceoks filted with the Guinea heat and that he has to spread his fore legs wide apart in order to

A FRESH BREEZE AT LONG BEACH.

The people who went to Long Beach yesterday experienced all the known and unknown degrees of heat. The superlative degree was felt at the Brooklyn and Long Island City stations of the Long Island Rullway. A decently comparative degree was found when the trains arrived at Jamaica, and at Long Beach was met a degree which amounted to positive coolness. The number of people who want through these varied experiences was very large. Train after train brought in relays, and the carrying facilities of the railway were so taxed that there was standing room only for most of the passengers. The crowd, however, was orderly, well-behaved and well-dressed.

The auri was high, not to say boisterous. The few women who ventured to display themselves in it remained near the shore. The wind was so fresh that is blew the light aand of the beach about, and the must of the band was blown quite away. Toward evening the band retreated into the pariors of the hotel. There were no fireworks in the evening. A FRESH BREEZE AT LONG BEACH.

## THE REGATTA WON BY CORNELL.

FINE BACE ON LAKE GEORGE—THE HARD WORK

A FINE RACE ON LAKE GEORGE—THE RARD WORF-BY WHICH THE RACK WAS WON.

LAKE GEORGE, July 4.—The college boat race here to day between crews from Princeton, the University of Pennsylvania, Cornell and Wesleyan, was won by Cornell by seven lengths, the Pennsylvania, Princeton and Wesleyan crews finishing in the order named.

Mr. Agassiz, of Harvard, the referee, had considerable trouble in timing the boats on account of a quarter wind. At the start Princeton took the lend, rowing a 40 stroke, Pennsylvania second, Cornell third and Wesleyan fourth. At the quarter Pennsylvania was about 15 feet in the van. followed by Princeton, a length in advance of Wesleyan and Cornell.

in 3:12, closely followed by the Wesleyan crew, a quar-ter of a length in front of Cornell and a length should of Princeton. The Cornell crew up to this time had experienced considerable difficulty in keeping their boat on an even keel on se to this time had experienced considerable difficulty in keeping their boat on as even keel on account of their not being accustomed to rough water, but here, rowing a 34 stroke, they made a spurt which surprised everybody. They quickly overtook the Wesleyan and Pennsylvania crews, and when half way over the course had an advantage over all the others of fally a length. When the mile was passed fully two lengths of clear water showed between the Cornell shell and that of Pennsylvania. The latter made gallant but in effectual efforts to reduce the lead and was soon a length and a balf shead of Wesleyan and double that distance in front of Princeton.

A short distance further down the course Cornell was live lengths ahead. The Princeton crew encouraged by the cheers of its friends, then grandly spurted, and reduced Pennsylvania's salvantage over a length.

Now commenced the final struggic for the finish. The water was seen to rush up to Cornell's outriggers and completely fill the boat, but, increasing their stroks to 38, the Cornell men astonished and delighted their friends by drawing rapidly away from their opponents, and amid the cheers of the speciators and the screeching of the steamor's whistle, crossed the finish about seven lengths in advance of Pennsylvania, with Princeton third, and Wesleyan, whistle, crossed the finish about seven lengths in advance of Pennsylvania, with Princeton third, and Wesleyan, value of Pennsylvania, 12:29; Princeton, P2:40, and Wesleyan, 12:47.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.—The steamships State of Georgia, of the State Line, from Glasgow, and France, of the French Line, from Havre, arrived as an enry hour this morning. The Italian steamship Vinceozo Fiorio from Mediterranean ports, arrived here late inst night.

THE PROPLES CYCLOPEDIA.

THE PEOPLE'S CYCLOPEDIA.

The Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn—a Board widely and favorably known for the intelligence and efficiency of its large number of members in the educational work under their supervision—adopted at their has assuon, by a unanimous vote, The People's Oyclopedia for us in the public schools of that city. The publishers, Mesers, Phillips & Hunt, state that over three thousand sets of the work were sold and shipped during the inst month. The saic thus far has been unparalleled, and is constantly increasing. The publishers are now printing the fiftieth thousand sets.

COTTON MARKETS-BY TELEGRAPH. LIVERPOOL July 4 5-500 n. m.—Cotton casy: Millding Chiang Shight do Orienna 5-had. Sairs 10,000 bines,
including 500 for seconision and export receipts 1.400
bales all American. Fetures—Oriented Milloure cause.
July delivery. 5-3-ad., do Jury and August denvery. 5-3-ad.,
do. August and September denvery. 5-3-ad., do. Sebtember and October denvery. 5-3-ad., do. October and
November Joulyery. 5-3-ad., do. November and Decomber
delivery. 5-3-ad., do. January and February denvery. 5-3-ad.,
do. February and March denvery. 5-3-ad. Futures closed
steady.

chemists and physicians say rivers. He supplie effects on weakly and ared persons. He supplie of the New York Board of Health, and many churches, besides the tables of the best families:

Colgnte & Co.'s Cashmere Bonquet Toilet Soap.

COSSITT-GILLIES-On Monday, July 2, 1883, at the residence of the bride's parenta, by the Rev. John Hall, D. )., Henriette V., uaughter of Wright Gillies, to Froserick R. Cosnit, jr. All notices of marriages must be indorsed with fall

BASFORD—At her mother's residence, Allentown, Penn, on July 4, Annabel Keck, wife of Frederick W. Basford, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and dauguter of the late Goorge Keck, aged 27 years and 9 months.

Interment at Alleutowa, on Friday, at 9 s. m.

DAVIS-On Monday, July 2, in New York, Henry Davis, of Southport, Conn., aged 58 years.
Funeral at Southport from his late residence on Thursday, July 5, at 2 p. m.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

DOANE Entered into rest at her summer home at North-east flarbor, Mt. Desert, Mt., very early on Tuestay mora-ing, July 8 Margaret Harrison, second daugnier of Wil-iam Croswell and Sarah astherine Doane, of Albany, N. Y. The burnal office will be had on Thursday, July 5, at the Chapel of St. Mary's by the Sea. FABBI - At Lake Malopae, on Tuesday morning, July 3, Ernesto G. Fabbri, of New-York. Services at his country residence, and at Woodlawn Cemetery on Thursday, July 5, at 1 p. m.

Ernasto G. Fabbri, of New-Yorz.
Services at his conitry residence, and at Woodlawn Cemotery on Thursday, July 5, at 1 p. m.

GIFFORD—At his late residence, Jorsey City Heights, on Monday, July 2, George difford, aged 72 years.

Fineral services will be head at his late residence. 297 Hergen are, Jorsey City Heights, on Thursday, July 5, as 2 o'clock p. m.

Friends are kindly requested not to son flowers.

Manufacelle-are, street cars from Jersey City side of Cortlandt Street Ferry run within one block of the house.

HAWS—Suddenly, on July 4, Jessie Sandh, Infant daughter of George A and Florence A. Haws, aged 14 months. Notice of tunoral heresiter.

KNEELAND—At Mount Kisco, Tuestlay morning, July 3, George, son of the late Chas. Kneeland, Jr., aged 24 years. Now-York, Friday after-toon, at 4 o'clock.

MORAN—On Wednesday, July 4, James Moran, in the 46th year of his age.

Resistives and friends, and also the members of Americus Engine 6 Apsociation, are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, July 6, at 1 p. m. from his late casedone, 48 Pitt-st.

MONTROSS—On Monday, July 2, General Barnardus Montross, in the 90th year of his late residence, Yorkown, N. Y., on Theretay, July 6, at 1 p. m.

MCONKEY—At Stamford, Coun., Monday, July 2, ISS3, Heater C., widow of the late Benjamin M McConkey.

REDUING—At Stamford, Coun., July 2, 1883, George H.

Redding, of Yarmouth, N. S., in the 55th year of his age.

Funeral from the Just year Church, Stamford, Thurstay, July 5, at 4:30 p. m.

Friends are kindly requested not to send dowers.

from New-York. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

# Buerial Nonces.

Thenew-RNGLAND GRANITS WORKS, Hartfort, Coal. Quarries and Sockshop, Westerly, R. L.
Fine monumental and building works a Strails. Descript
and estimates furnished without charge. C. M. Canceston 15 1891)
isolited. N. Y. Onless. L. Sil B'way. C. W. Cancellon Act.

Headquarters for good, reliable, puniess Dentistry; forty years practice; prices reduced. Good Rabber ests from \$5 upward. Fine Gold and Platins work on best terms. Best Friling from \$1 up Extracting under gas, 50 conts. Dr. WAIT & SON, 45 East 25d-st., near 4th-ave.

THURSDAY—At 11:30 a.m. for Gormany, France, &c., were sa. Frists, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg Hetters for Grast Britain and other European countries amas so directed "per Frista";; at 1 g.m. for the Wissiward Islands, per sa. Muriel; at 1:30 a.m. for Caba Porte Rico and Markoo, per Sa. City of Merida, via Hawang at 1:30 p. m. for Europea, pur Sa. Aditatio, via Queens.

town.

SATURDAY -At 4 a. u. for Europe, per Sa. Chy of Berlin, via queenstown (letters for Germany and Scotland mass be directed "per City of Berlin"); at 4 a. m. for Scotland direct, per Sa. Scivia, via Glangow at 4 a. for Height direct, per Sa. Rhymland, via Chrope, per Sc. Cett, via seethanagton, and Breuen; at 11 a. m. for Europe, per Sa. Cett, via seethanagton, and Breuen; at 11 su p. m. for Cuba and Forto H. Go, per Sa. Niagara, via Hayana. SUNDAY -At 7:30 p. m. for Honduras and Livings.

Mails for China and Japan, per see Oceania, via San Fren.

Mails for China and Japan, per use. Oceania, via San Fren.

Mails for China and Japan, per use. Oceania, via San Fren.

New Zealand, Sandwitch and Hill Islands, per use that will

Sydney, via can Francisco, close new duly "Li al 7 p. us.

HENRY U. FRAINDEN, Postanescal.

Post Office, New York, N. Y., Same 19, 1888.